This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

The World's Anatomists

By G. W. H. KEMPER, *M. D.*

With Eleven Illustrations
Nine of which are Portraits

BLAKISTON'S SON & COMPANY

W092
K22

R 32

LELAND·STANFORD·JVNIOR·VNI

THE
WORLD'S ANATOMISTS

KEMPER

Digitized by Google

"DEMONSTRATION IN ANATOMY," BY REMBRANDT

Conducted by Nicholas Tulp, Professor of Anatomy at Amsterdam, in the year 1632.

(Painting in the Theâtre Anatomique, Amsterdam)

This justly famous painting represents the Burgomaster Tulp, giving a lesson in anatomy to his friends and pupils, Jacob Block, Hartman Hartmansz, Adrien Slabbraan, Jacob de Wit, Matthieu Kalkoen, Jacob Koolveld and Francois van Loenen.

The grouping of the heads, the characteristic expression of the faces—all artistically arranged though directed toward the one object—the composure of the professor and the enthusiasm of his pupils, render this historic masterpiece, containing so many individual portraits, worthy of all the renown which it possesses.

The above frontispiece is a direct reproduction from a famous engraving of the original painting.

The World's Anatomists

CONCISE BIOGRAPHIES OF ANATOMIC MASTERS, FROM 300 B.C. TO THE PRESENT TIME, WHOSE NAMES HAVE ADORNED THE LITERATURE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

BY G. W. H. KEMPER, M.D.

Professor of the History of Medicine in the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

REVISED AND ENLARGED from the original serial publication in THE MEDICAL BOOK NEWS

With Eleven Illustrations
Nine of which are Portraits

P. BLAKISTON'S SON & Co.
1012 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
1905

611.09
K32

Copyrights covering the original serial publication of this work, in parts, in THE MEDICAL BOOK NEWS:

PART I	*(July issue)*	June 20, 1904
PART II	*(August issue)*	August 5, 1904
PART III	*(September issue)*	September 19, 1904
PART IV	*(October issue)*	October 18, 1904
PART V	*(November issue)*	November 17, 1904
PART VI	*(December issue)*	December 9, 1904

220543

Original text, with additions and revisions,
COPYRIGHT, 1905,
By P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.

Preface

IT has been deemed proper to issue a revised edition of *The World's Anatomists* in a more substantial form. As originally published in THE MEDICAL BOOK NEWS, the list of anatomists comprised one hundred and sixty-eight; to this has been added sixty-one additional names,—making a total of two hundred and twenty-nine. Also, the names of sixteen authors of works on anatomy have been appended, and a number of new illustrations incorporated. The work is, in fact, a completely revised and enlarged edition.

It is sincerely hoped that it will prove a valuable aid to students and practitioners of medicine.

G. W. H. KEMPER.

Muncie, Indiana, January 14, 1905.

Illustrations

spiece, "Demonstration in Anat-
" IV
3. Deaver.....opposite page 4
n Harvey..... " " 12
opher Heath..... " " 20
Holden..... " " 26
Hunter..... " " 34
Morris..... " " 40
as Vesalius..... " " 48
is Willis..... " " 54
Benignus Winslow.. " " 62
is' Idea of the Blood-
els ..... " " 67

Introduction

THE object of these biographic sketches is to introduce to the medical profession the men whose names have adorned anatomic literature. As the student of anatomy progresses in his studies he encounters names of persons that in time become familiar, but quite often he pays no attention to the history or nationality of these men. Herophilus, Poupart, Gimbernat, Steno, etc., are commonplace names to the student and the physician, but there, as a rule, the matter ends.

A closer acquaintance with the lives of the men whose names are given to various parts of the body is difficult to acquire, owing to the inaccessibility of works supplying the necessary information.

After conceiving the idea of a historical investigation of these men, the work became exceedingly fascinating as one anatomist after another, dead and living, came up for biographic study. If the reader can derive a modicum of satisfaction in perusing these notes, or if he can secure one-half the pleasure in reading the various life histories that was derived in col-

lecting them, the writer will be more than repaid for his labors.

There are presented concise biographies of anatomic masters who lived three hundred years before the birth of Christ, as well as those of the present hour — a period of twenty-two hundred years. Nearly every country is represented, from the sunny skies of Italy to the frozen fields of Russia; from the ancient cities of Alexandria and Pergamos, in the East, to our own new land in the West.

It is shown how men have toiled and toiled, and never grew weary of their task. It will be found that men like Bichat, at the early age of thirty-one, and Cohnheim at forty-five, finished their work — wrote numerous books, and evolved wonderful discoveries that benefitted the human race,—and amid honors of wonderful magnitude were untimely called away. Again there are those like Scarpa, who toiled past the allotted three-score years and ten until blindness overtook him, and then only, he laid aside his task, and patiently waited until death claimed him at eighty years. The celebrated Ruysch, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, was still busy in the preparation of his anatomical museum, and when he ceased his life-long work he had made a record equal to

at of any of the great investigators who
id preceded him.

Throughout these sketches, in a few in-
ances, minor collateral facts could not be
certained or verified, although numer-
s works were searched. In some cases
thors disagree as to dates of births and
aths. In such instances the different
inions are stated. A few obscure names
ve been omitted because of the inability
secure the proper historical data. In
e preparation of these sketches the fol-
wing works have been consulted: Mor-
' "*Anatomy*," Gray's "*Anatomy*," Allen's
Anatomy," Mayne's "*Lexicon*," Baas's
History of Medicine," Foster's "*History*
Physiology," Richardson's "*Disciples of*
sculapius," "*The Index Catalogue of the*
brary of the Surgeon-General's Office,
S. A.," and Gould's "*Illustrated Medical*
ictionary." I am also under obligations
Dr. William Osler and Dr. John Ruh-
h, of Baltimore, Dr. Frank Baker, of
ashington, D. C., and Dr. P. Hebert, of
on Mountain, Mich., for assistance ren-
red.

The World's Anatomists

Andersch, Carl Samuel.—A German anatomist, born —; died at Königsberg in 1777. Andersch's ganglion is a synonym of the petrous ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. He discovered this ganglion, and distinguished the 9th, 10th, and 11th cerebral nerves as distinct nerves.

Arantius.—Same as **Aranzio.**

Aranzio, Giulio Cesare.—(*English,* **Aranzi**; *Latin,* **Arantius.**)—An Italian anatomist, born at Bologna in 1530; died in 1589. The tubercles of Arantius, or corpora Arantii, are named after this anatomist. He was professor of anatomy for thirty-two years in the university at Bologna, and physician to Pope Gregory XIII.

Arnold, Friedrich.—A German anatomist, born 1803; died 1890. Arnold's ganglion is a synonym for the otic ganglion.

Aselli, Gaspar.—An Italian anatomist, born 1581; died 1626. His home was at Cremona. In the year 1622, while professor of anatomy at Pavia, he discovered the lacteals, and wrote a book on the subject. The cluster of lymphatic glands lying in the mesentery is known as the pancreas of Aselli, or lesser pancreas. These glands were mentioned in his treatise.

Bachmann.—See **Rivinus.**

Baer, Karl E. von.—A Russian physiologist, born 1792; died 1876. He was professor in Dorpat, Petersburg, and Konigsburg. He was famous as a

naturalist and embryologist. Discovered the ovum of mammals in 1827, and "fifty years ago gave to morphology its genetic foundations," as Häckel says in his dedication. The ovum of the human female described by von Baer in 1827, but said to have been seen previously by von Graaf, Prevost, and Dumas, and called the vesicle of Baer, is named for him.

Baillarger, Jules Gabriel Francois.—A French physician, born 1806; died—. The band of Baillarger in the brain is named for this physician.

Bartholin, Thomas.—Was a Danish physician, born at Copenhagen, 1619; died 1680. His name is associated with one of the ducts of the sublingual gland; also to two small acinous glands situated one on each side of the external opening of the vagina.

Bauhin, Caspar.—A French anatomist, born 1560; died 1624, according to Mayne. Baas gives the year of his birth 1550. The ileo-cæcal valve is sometimes known as the valve of Bauhin. He was a professor at Basel, and wrote a work on gynecology. (See **Blandin.**)

Bechterew.—See **Bekhtereff.**

Bekhtereff, Vladmir Mikailovich.—A Russian physician, born 1857. The nucleus of Bechterew on ventral root of the eighth nerve is named for him.

Bell, Sir Charles.—An English surgeon, born 1774; died 1842. The posterior thoracic nerve—long thoracic, external

respiratory of Bell,—is named for this surgeon.

Bell, John.—A Scotch anatomist, born 1762; died 1820. Two longitudinal bands of muscle contained in the two slight folds which stretch from the uvula vesicae to each ureter, and form the boundaries of the trigome, are known as Bell's muscles. He wrote two works, "*Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body*," and "*Principles of Surgery*."

Bellini, Laurentio (Lorenzo).—An anatomist of Florence, Italy, born 1643; died 1704. For a while he was professor of anatomy at Pisa, and later became physician to Cosimo III, at Florence. In 1662, when only 19 years of age, he wrote a tract on the structure of the kidney. The Duke of Tuscany had sent to Bovelli a deer to be used for anatomical purposes, and Bellini, under Bovelli's guidance, carefully examined the kidneys. It was under these circumstances that he discovered the urinary tubules, his only valuable contribution to anatomy.

Bernard, Claude.—A French physiologist, born 1813; died 1878. Originally a tragic poet, he finally turned his attention to the natural sciences and to medicine. He was the successor of Magendie, and was famous as an experimentalist in physiology and pathology. His numerous works relate to the digestion of fat by the aid of the pancreatic juice, the formation of sugar in the liver, the production of diabetes by puncture of the fourth ventricle, and

division of the sympathetic. One of his remarks is worth quoting: "If I wished to express my feeling of the science of life, I should say it is a noble salon, glowing with light, to which one can only go by passing through a great and disgusting kitchen." In 1885 a monument to Bernard's memory was erected in the University of Paris. A supplementary duct of the pancreas is named for him,—Bernard's canal. It is also named Santorini's canal.

Bertin, Exupere Joseph.—A French anatomist of Tremblay, born 1712; died 1781. He wrote on osteology, and the organs of the voice. The sphenoidal turbinated bones, the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids and the ilio-femoral ligament, are named for him.

Bichat, Marie Francois Xavier.—A French anatomist, born at Thoirette, in 1771; died 1802. The transverse or great horizontal fissure of the cerebrum, also the inner coat of blood-vessels—tunic of Bichat,—help to preserve his name. Bichat founded general anatomy. In the short span of life allotted to him—31 years—he contributed to medical science nine volumes. It is stated that in one winter he examined seven hundred bodies.

Bigelow, Henry Jacob.—An American surgeon, born 1818; died 1890. In his work on "The Hip," Dr. Bigelow called special attention to the part played by the ilio-femoral ligament in dislocation of the hip, and this tissue has since

STANFORD LIBRARIES

John B. Deaver

See page 78.

been called by authors Bigelow's ligament. Dr. Bigelow performed the first excision of the hip in this country in 1852, and in 1878 invented the method of crushing and removing stone from the bladder at a single operation, known as litholapaxy.

Bizzozero, Giulio.—An Italian physician, born 1846. Lymphoid cells found in the medulla of bones, and in the spleen, and believed by him to become red blood corpuscles, are named for him corpuscles of Bizzozero.

Blandin, Philippe Frederic.—A French surgeon of Aubigny, born 1798; died 1849. He was the successor of Richerand as professor of operative surgery. The small acinous glands near the apex of the tongue are named for him. They are also called Nuck's, Bauhin's and Blondin's.

Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich.—A German naturalist and physiologist, born at Gotha in 1752; died 1840. He has been called the founder of anthropology, and researches regarding the formation of the skull in different races, and his activity in the study of comparative anatomy, physiology, and the history of development, have rendered him justly famous. He proposed a method of estimating the size and form of a skull by placing it with the malar bones in such a position at it would occupy if the lower jaw were attached, the observer looking at it from above. By this plan a general idea can be obtained of its length, breadth, general form, and

facial projection. This has been termed Blumenbach's *norma verticalis.*

Bock, August Carl.—A German anatomist, born at Magdeburg in 1782; died in 1833 at Leipsic. The pharyngeal nerve of the sphenopalatine ganglion is named for him.
diploë of the cranial bones, in which Breschet's veins run, are named Breschet's bone-canals. The four larger veins on each side of the cranium in the diploë—one frontal, two temporal, and one occipital,—are termed Breschet's veins. He was a professor in Paris. He established the existence of phlebits, and showed its frequency and results.

Bonnet, Amedee.—A French surgeon, born at Amberieux in 1802; died at Lyons, 1858. The posterior part of the tunica vaginalis oculi, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeball, is termed Bonnet's capsule. He rendered important service to surgery by his treatment of diseases of the joints with immovable dressings,—fixation of the diseased joints. He also performed enucleation of the bulb, without removal of the ocular muscles, in 1842.

Botallo, Leonardo.—An Italian anatomist, born at Asti, in Piedmont, in 1530; died —. The foramen ovale is named after this anatomist—foramen of Botalli. It was supposed to have been discovered by Botallo, but was first noticed by Galen. He was a pupil of Falloppio, and lived in France from 1561 to 1585.

Bowman, Sir William.— An English anatomist and ophthalmic surgeon, born 1816; died 1892. His name is preserved in the glands of the olfactory mucous membrane — Bowman's glands,— also Bowman's capsule in the kidney. He was consulting surgeon and vice-president of the London Ophthalmic Hospital in Moorfields, and a successful cultivator of microscopic anatomy. Richardson says: "It remained for one of our own generation—the late Sir William Bowman—to work out the problem of the capsule, the malpighian corpuscle, the convoluted tubule, and the rest of the anatomical physiological problem [of the kidney], which every student in these days is bound to learn."

Breschet, Gilbert.— A French anatomist, born 1784; died 1845. Canals in the

Broca, Paul. — A French surgeon and anthropologist, born at Sainte Fay, Department of the Gironde, in 1824; died in Paris, 1880. In 1861 he discovered that the left inferior frontal convolution is, as a rule, more highly developed than the right, and that it is the center for language. This region is termed Broca's convolution. While surgeon to the Hospital des Cliniques, he proposed anesthesia by means of hypnotism, or staring at a glittering point, a form of Braidism.

Bruch, Carl Wilhelm Ludwig.— A German histologist, born 1837; died 1884. The aggregate glands of Bruch in the conjunctiva of the lower eyelid are named for this histologist.

Brunner, Jean Conrad von.—A Swiss anatomist, born at Diessenhofen in 1653; died at Mannheim in 1727. In 1687 he was called to the Chair of Medicine in Heidelberg, and at that time he published a dissertation on the duodenal glands, since known by his name, —Brunner's glands, sometimes termed Brunn's glands.

Burdach, Karl Frederich.—A German anatomist, born at Leipsic in 1776; died in Breslau, 1847. The tract of Burdach in the posterior column of the spinal cord is named for this anatomist. He was a professor at Leipsic, Dorpat and Königsberg.

Burns, Allan.—A Scotch anatomist, born 1781; died 1813. The inner extremity of the superior cornu of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata, which is attached to Gimbernat's ligament at the spine of the pubes, is named for this anatomist,—Burns's ligament.

Camper, Pierre.—A Dutch physiologist, born at Leyden in 1722; died at The Hague, 1789. The deep layer of the perineal fascia covering the bulb of the urethra and the crura of the penis is named Camper's ligament. (*Gould*). The superficial layer of the abdominal fascia is named Camper's fascia. (*Gray*).

Carcassonne, Bernard Gauderic.—A French anatomist and surgeon, born at Perpignon in 1728; died—. The deep perineal fascia is named for him,—Carcassonne's ligament.

Casserio, Giulio.—An Italian anatomist, born at Piacenza in 1545; 1561 (*Baas*);

died at Padua in 1616. The perforated muscle of Casserio is an old name for the coracobrachialis muscle. The Casserian ganglion is a name used interchangeably with Gasserian ganglion, or semi-lunar ganglion on the 5th nerve. (See **Gasser**).

Chassaignac, Charles Marie E.— A French surgeon, born 1805; died 1879. The anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra is sometimes known as Chassaignac's, or the carotid tubercle.

Chaussier, Francois.—A French anatomist and surgeon, born at Dijon in 1746; died at Paris, 1828. He was a famous anatomist and cultivator of the history of anatomy. His new nomenclature of anatomy has been in considerable part adopted by the French school.

Clarke, Joseph Lockhart.— An English microscopist of eminence, born 1817; died 1880. He is best known by his memoirs on the minute anatomy of the nervous system, where Clarke's posterior vesicular column is named for him.

Claudius.— A German anatomist, born—. The cells of Claudius, in the internal ear, are named for him.

Cohnheim, Julius.— A German pathologist, of Demmin, in Pomerania, born 1839; died 1884. The so-called areas of Cohnheim found in muscular fibres are named for him. He was professor of pathological anatomy in Leipsic, and author of valuable investigations on inflammation and the embolic processes. He was the first to inoculate tubercle in

Germany. His lectures on general pathology continue a standard work. He died at the early age of 45.

Coiter.—See **Koyter.**

Colles, Abraham.—An Irish surgeon, born at Milmount, near Kilkenny, in 1773; died at Dublin in 1843. The deep layer of the superficial perineal fascia is named fascia of Colles. Probably his name is more often spoken by our profession than that of any other surgeon by reason of the very common fracture of the lower end of the radius, and named for him Colles' fracture.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston.—An English surgeon, born at Brooke, in Norfolk, in 1768; died in London in 1841. The ligament of Cooper near the external abdominal ring is named for him. He was the most eminent surgeon of his day. He was surgeon to Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals in London, and ordinary surgeon to George IV, and Queen Victoria. He was a fertile author, and a daring operator. In 1801 he performed the first paracentesis of the membrana tympani, and in 1817 ligated the abdominal aorta, the patient surviving forty-eight hours.

Corti, Matthieu.—An Italian anatomist, born 1495; died 1564. The name of Corti is associated with a study of the minute structure of the internal ear,—organ of Corti, rods of Corti, etc.

Cotugno, Domenico.—Better known as Cotunnius; an Italian anatomist born at Ruvo, in Naples, in 1736; died at

William Harvey

See page 26.

A photographic reproduction of an engraving from the original sculpture by J. Koubraken, Amsterdam, 1739.

THIS ITEM HAS BEEN DIGITIZED BY THE INTERNET ARCHIVE

Naples, 1818 (*Mayne*); 1822 (*Baas*). He was a man who rose from the deepest poverty, and became professor of anatomy in the University at Naples. Is known from his profound investigations concerning the internal ear,—the aquæductus and aqua Cotunnii being named for him. He was the first (1770) to demonstrate, by boiling, the existence of albumen in the urine.

Cotunnius.—Same as **Cotugno.**

Cowper, William.—An English anatomist, born at Alresford, in Hampshire, in 1666; died in London in 1709. Discoverer of the two symmetrically placed glands—Cowper's glands,—lying below the membranous portion of the urethra, and close behind the bulb.

Crampton, Sir Philip.—An Irish surgeon, born 1777; died 1858. The meridional, external, or radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle, were first observed by this surgeon, and are named for him,—Crampton's muscle.

Cruveilhier, Jean.—A French surgeon, born at Limoges in 1791; died at Sussac, near Limoges, in 1874 (*Mayne*); 1873 (*Baas*). The anterior ligament of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations are named the glenoid ligaments of Cruveilhier.

Cuvier, George Leopold Christian Friedrich Dagobert Baron von.—A French naturalist, born 1769; died 1832. He described the two lateral trunks by means of which the vertebral veins formed by the union of all the vertebral

veins open into the heart at an early period of its development. At a later period the left duct of Cuvier atrophies, whilst the right duct enlarges and forms the lower portion of the vena cava superior. (*Mayne*).

Cyon, Elie von.—A Russian physiologist, born at Telsch in 1843. Naturalized in France. The depressor nerve is termed Ludwig and Cyon's nerve.

Darwin, Charles Robert. — An English naturalist, born at Shrewsburg, February 12, 1809; died at Down, Kent, April 19, 1882. He was one of the most celebrated naturalists that the ages have produced, and the founder of the "Darwinian theory of evolution." His name is perpetuated in anatomy in the tubercle of Darwin. It is the nodule or eminence sometimes seen on the edge of the helix of the ear; it is believed to be a relic corresponding to the point of an ape's ear.

Dauberton, Louis Jean Marie.—A French anatomist, born 1716; died 1799. The occipital line stretching from the opisthion to the nasion is known as Dauberton's line.

Debove, Georges-Maurice.—A French anatomist, born in Paris in 1849 (*Mayne*); 1845 (*Index-Catalogue*). A layer of squamous epithelium cells lying upon the basement membrane, and beneath the ciliated epithelial cells of the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchi, is named for this physician,—Debove's membrane.

Deiters, Otto Friedrich Carl.—A German anatomist and histologist, born at Bonn in 1834; died there in 1863. The nucleus of Deiters, in the vestibular or ventral root of the eighth nerve, is named for him.

Demours, Pierre.—A French surgeon and ophthalmologist, born 1702; died 1795. The posterior elastic lamina of the cornea is known as Demour's membrane. It is the same as Descemet's membrane.

Descemet, Jean.—A French physician, born 1732; died 1810. Descemet's membrane: the posterior elastic lamina of the cornea. It is highly elastic, and when peeled off rolls up with the anterior convex surface inwards. (*Mayne*). Jacob considered its use to be to preserve the requisite permanent correct curvature of the flaccid cornea proper. Descemet was a professor in Paris.

Dobie, William Murray.—An English anatomist and physician of the nineteenth century. The thin, dark disc or membrane passing transversely through and bisecting the clear zone or stria in a striated muscle-fibre is known as Dobie's lines.

Douglas, James.—A Scotch obstetric physician and anatomist, born 1675; died 1741. Douglas's pouch, formed by the peritoneum between the uterus and the rectum is named for this physician. He was a famous teacher of anatomy and surgery in London. Haller was one of his pupils. He wrote a very careful description of the peritoneum in 1730.

Duverney, Joseph Guichard.—A French physician, born 1648; died 1730. Duverney's gland is a synonym for Bartholin's gland. He was professor of anatomy at Paris, and was the first to describe diseases of the ear in accordance with their anatomical seat.

Dubois.—See Sylvius.

Doyere, ——. —A French anatomist of the nineteenth century. The small conical eminence at the point where the cylinder axis of a nerve filament penetrates the sarcolemma of a muscular fibre to form a motorial end-plate is known as Doyer's papilla.

Dulaurens, Andre.—A French anatomist, born 1558; died 1609. He resided at Montpellier, and later at Paris, where he was physician-in-ordinary to Henry IV. He wrote a work on anatomy entitled, "Historia anatomica humani corporis." He was loyal to his king, of whom he declared that he had cured fifteen hundred scrofulous persons by laying his hands upon them!

Ecker, Alexander.—A German anatomist of the nineteenth century. The occipital transverse fissure, on the dorsal surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, a part of the paroccipital fissure, is named for this anatomist,—Ecker's fissure.

Ehrenritter.—Ehrenritter, about the year 1775, was prosector for Barth, who wrote a treatise on the muscles, and described the tympanic nerve and jugular ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. This ganglion—the jugular—

is known as Ehrenritter's, and also ganglion of Johannes Müller. It is inconstant, and is not described by all authors. (*Allen. Baas.*)

Eustacchi, Bartolommeo (Eustachius).—An Italian anatomist, born 1520 (?); died 1574. He discovered the Eustachian tube in 1562. He regarded it as adapted to conduct pus, etc., out of the ear. He understood the arrangement of the bones of the ear. He also saw what we call the thoracic duct. The Eustachian tube and the Eustachian valve perpetuate his name. He flourished between Vesalius and Fabricius. He prepared some anatomical plates famous for artistic perfection, which were first found and published by Lancisi in the eighteenth century.

Fabricius, Hieronymus (*Jerome*) **ab Aquapendente.**—An Italian anatomist, born 1537; died 1619. He was the discoverer of the valves in the veins, and was the teacher of Harvey. He was also eminent as a surgeon, and was the first to differentiate goitre from tumors of the neck. He practiced trepanning; and hung up the patient by the feet in strangulated hernia. How carefully he observed may be judged from the fact that he knew the cavity of the tympanum in the new-born was filled with mucus, a fact re-discovered in our day. (*Baas*).

Fallopio, Gabriel.—An Italian anatomist, born at Modena in 1523, died in 1562. His name is variously written: (Falloppio, Gabrielo Ital.), Fallopia, Falloppia, Fallopio, Fallopius, and Falloppius. He

was a favorite pupil of Vesalius; studied at Padua, and visited Greece and France. At the age of 24 he was appointed professor at Ferrara, and subsequently filled the same position at Paris, and finally in Padua. He made numerous discoveries in anatomy, and his name is perpetuated in the Fallopian tubes.

Ferrein, Antoine.—A French physician, born at Frespech in 1693; died in Paris in 1769. Antoine Ferrein, professor of surgery and anatomy at Montpellier and at Paris, made, in 1749, in company with many errors, and these very great ones, a slight contribution to our knowledge when he described the rays of straight tubules shooting up into the cortex, since known as the pyramids of Ferrein. Putting aside, however, these two things, we may almost say that our knowledge of the kidney remained where Malpighi left it, until, in the generation which has just passed away, Bowman took up the subject again. (*Foster*).

Flourens, Jean Pierre Marie.—A French anatomist and physiologist, born 1794; died 1867. He was eminent as a physiologist and investigator of the functions of the individual parts of the brain, *le noeud vital*. He demonstrated the seat of the intellectual functions in the cortical substance.

Fontana, Felix.—An Italian anatomist, born at Pomerole, in the Tyrol, in 1730; died at Montpellier in 1805. He was professor in Pisa, an anatomist who gave his special attention to the eye,—

STANFORD LIBRARIES

Christopher Heath

See page 78.

HATHITRUST DIGITIZED

the spaces of Fontana being named for him. He was celebrated as an artist in anatomical preparations in wax.

Galen, Claudius.—A celebrated physician, born at Pergamos, in Mysia, in 131. The time and place of his death are uncertain; it took place at Rome, at Pergamos, or in Sicily, according to various authors, at some time between the years 201 and 210. His name is modestly perpetuated in anatomy by the venæ Galeni, of the cerebellar veins. He contributed a work on anatomy, based on his practical knowledge derived from the study of two human skeletons, and the soft parts of inferior animals. This work was the recognized textbook on anatomy until the time of Vesalius, in 1543.

Gasser, Johann Laurentius.—An anatomist of the eighteenth century, of whom nothing is known save that he was the instructor of Antonius Raymond Balthasar Hirsch, who, in 1765, named the ganglion on the sensory trunk of the fifth pair of nerves after him. (See **Casserio**).

Gavard, Hyacinthe.—A French anatomist, born 1753; died 1802. The oblique layer of involuntary muscular fibres in the stomach is known as Gavard's muscle.

Gerlach, Joseph von.—A German anatomist, born 1820. The minute filamentous network produced by the branching of the processes of the ganglion cells of the central nervous system are named for this anatomist,—Gerlach's nerve-network.

Gimbernat, Don Antonio de.—A Spanish surgeon at the close of the 18th century. The portion of the aponeurosis which is reflected from Poupart's ligament at the spine of the os pubis along the pectineal line is named for this surgeon,—Gimbernat's ligament. He was a professor in Barcelona from 1762 to 1774, and afterward lived in Madrid. He was distinguished as a surgeon and anatomist, especially as a herniologist.

Giraldës, Cardozo Cazado Joachim Albin.—A French surgeon of Portugese extraction, born at Genes in 1808; died in Paris in 1875. The organ of Giraldes—the three or more small irregular masses situated in front of the spermatic cord, just above the head of the epididymus,—are named for him.

Glaser, Johann Heinrich.—A Swiss anatomist, born at Basel in 1629; died in 1675. The Glaserian fissure is named for this anatomist. It is a narrow slit which divides the glenoid fossa into two parts. It extends into the tympanum, opening into its outer wall, lodges the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmits the laxator tympani muscle and the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery. (*Mayne*).

Glisson, Francis G.—An English physician, born at Rampisham, in Dorset, in 1596; died at Colchester in 1677 (*Mayne*); (b. 1597; d. 1677, *Foster*); (b. 1597; d. 1671, *Baas*). Glisson's name is preserved in the capsule of the liver named for him,—the cellulo-vascular membrane enveloping the hepatic vessels. He was

regius professor of medicine in the University of Cambridge, and succeeded Harvey as professor (reader) of anatomy in the College of Physicians of London.

Golgi, Camillo.—An Italian anatomist, born 1844. A reticulated ending of nerve-fibres in tendons, sometimes embedded in granular-looking matter, is termed Golgi's end-plate.

Goll, Friedrich.—A Swiss anatomist, born at Zurich in 1829. The tract of Goll in the spinal column is named for him.

Graaf, Regner de.—A Dutch anatomist, born at Schoonhoven, 1641; died 1673. His name is intimately associated with the Graafian follicles of the ovary. In 1664, when only 23 years of age, he made an investigation on pancreatic juice, obtaining it through a quill of a wild duck, in an opening into the abdomen of a dog. It is interesting to note that this experiment on the pancreas was never, so far as is known, repeated by any one until Claude Bernard, in modern times, took it up again. (*Foster*). He died at 32.

Guido Guidi.—See **Vidius.**

Haller, Albrecht von.—A Swiss anatomist and physiologist, born at Berne in 1708; died there in 1777. Haller's name is perpetuated in anatomy in the vas aberans of the testicle. He has been styled Haller, the Great. He took his degree as Doctor of Medicine, at Leyden, in 1727. Soon afterward he returned to his native city, where for a

time he taught anatomy and practiced medicine. For seventeen years he lectured at the University of Göttingen on anatomy, botany, and physiology. Finally he returned to his native city, Berne, where he lived in retirement until his death. He established the doctrine of muscular irritability.

Harvey, William.—An English anatomist and physician, born 1578; died 1657. Harvey will always be recognized as the first person to demonstrate the circulation of the blood. Others came up to the threshold, but entered not in. He began, at the age of fifteen, his studies at Cambridge, and later traveled in France, Germany, and Italy. He remained at Padua from 1599 to 1602, in order to hear the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente. Afterward he returned to England in time to become physician to James I, and later to Charles I. Soon after 1613, he began through his lectures, to make known the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, but he did not publish the results of his researches until 1628, after submitting them to fifteen years of proofs and counter-proofs of every kind

Hasner, Joseph von.—A German ophthalmologist, born in 1819; died 1892. The valve of Hasner, in the nasal duct, is named for this person.

Hassall, Arthur Hill.—An English physician, born in Teddington in 1817; died 1894. The peculiar bodies found in the medulla of the thymus gland, are termed the concentric corpuscles of

Luther Holden

See page 78.

STANFORD LIBRARY

Hassall. He wrote a work on microscopic anatomy of the human body in health and disease.

Havers, Clopton.—An English anatomist, born — ; died 1702. The Haversian canals found in bones are named for him. In 1691, he wrote a work entitled "Osteologia nova." He instituted researches into artificial digestion, and made some valuable discoveries in the structure of bones.

Heidenhain, Rudolph Peter Hienrich.—A German physician, born in Marienwerder in 1834; died 1897. The demilunes of Heidenhain in the salivary glands are named for him.

Henle, Friedrich Gustav Jacob.—A German anatomist and pathologist, born at Fürth, Bavaria, in 1809; died at Göttingen in 1885. Henle studied from 1827 in Bonn, Heidelberg, and Berlin under Johannes Müller. He became a privadocent in Vienna in 1837, professor in Zürich, 1840, in Heidelberg, 1844, and professor of anatomy in Göttingen, 1852. He wrote extensively on anatomical, physiological, pathological and microscopical subjects. The ligament of Henle was named for him. The epithelium, in our present sense of that term, was, among other things, discovered and named by Henle.

Hensen, Victor.—A German physiologist and embryologist, born in Schleswig in 1835; died —. Hensen's prop-cells—the columnar epithelial cells on the outer side of the last row of outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti,—are

named for him. He was director of the Physiological Institute of Kiel.

Herbst, Ernst Friedrich Gustav.—A German anatomist, born at Göttingen,—; died —. The corpuscles of Herbst in nerve endings are named for him.

Herophilus.—A physician of Chalcedon, born about 335 B. C.; died 280 B. C. He first described the four sinuses of the dura mater which meet opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone. The columns of blood coming in different directions were supposed to be pressed together at this point and named torcular (a wine-press) Herophili. He was one of the earliest dissectors of human corpses, and it is said that he even invaded the living bodies of convicts. He was a pupil of Praxagoras of Cos.

Hesselbach, Franz Kaspar.—A German surgeon, born in Hammelburg in 1759 died at Würzburg in 1816. Hesselbach's ligament, and also Hesselbach's triangle are named for him. He was Siebold's colleague in the chair of anatomy though he wrote on surgical subjects particularly inguinal hernia.

Hey, William.—An English surgeon, born at Pudsey, near Leeds, in 1736; died in 1819. The fibres of the upper horn of the falciform border of the saphenous opening in the fascia lata, which are attached to Gimbernat's ligament are known as Hey's ligament. Hey's amputation of the foot, and also the saw known as Hey's saw, are named for the surgeon. A memoir of Mr. Hey ha

appeared in a series of Christian Medical Biographies. His life was characterized by great religious fervor.

Highmore, Nathanael.—An English physician, born at Fordingbridge in 1613; died at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, in 1685. He was an excellent anatomist and described quite accurately the so-called corpus Highmorianum, the seminal ducts, and the epididymis. The antrum of Highmore is also named for him.

Hilton, John.—An English surgeon, born in London, 1804; died at Clapham, 1878. The Arytaeno-epiglottidæus inferior, and compressor sacculi laryngis, is named Hilton's muscle. He was surgeon-extraordinary to the Queen, and became well known to the profession by his work on "*Rest and Pain.*"

Hirschfeld, Ludwig Moritz.—An Austrian anatomist, born at Nadargyn in 1816; died 1876. The branch of the facial nerve which supplies the styloglossus and the palato-glossus muscles is named for this anatomist,—Hirschfeld's nerve.

His, William.—A Swiss anatomist, born 1831; died April 30, 1904. His' granule cell is named for him. He was professor of anatomy in the University of Leipsic.

Horner, William Edmonds.—An American anatomist, born in Warrenton, Va., June 3, 1793; died in Philadelphia, March 13, 1853. The tensor tarsi, or Horner's muscle, is a small thin muscle about three lines in breadth and six in

length, situated at the inner side of t orbit, behind the tendo oculi. He w professor of anatomy in the Universi of Pennsylvania; author of vario treatises on anatomy, histology, a pathology, and the first to demonstra the true character of the "rice-wate discharges in cholera.

Houston, John.—An Irish surgeon, bo 1802; died 1845. Three prominent fol of mucous membrane in the interi of the rectum are known as Houstor folds. Also a band of muscular fibr described by him, and capable of co pressing the veins of the penis, is term Houston's muscles.

Hovius, Jacobus.—A Dutch anatomi born 1710; died 1786. The cilia canal is named for him—canal of H vius; also a plexus of veins in the ci ary region of the eye is termed H vius's plexus.

Howship, John.—An English surge born —; died 1841. Howship's cunae in bone are named for him.

Huguier, Pierre Charles.—A French su geon, born at Sezanne in 1804; died Paris, 1873. The canal of Huguier, the middle ear, and the pair of sm glands which open into the vagina glands of Huguier,—are named for hi

Hunter, John.—An English surgeon, bo at Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, 1728; died suddenly in St. George's Ho pital in 1793. The triangular canal gi ing passage to the femoral artery a vein, and the internal saphenous ner is termed Hunter's canal.

Huschke, Emil.—A German anatomist, born at Weimar in 1797; died at Jena in 1858. The foramen of Huschke is named for him; also the valve of mucous membrane situated at the point where the common canal formed by the canaliculi enters the lachrymal sac.

Ingrassias, Giovanni Filippo.—An Italian physician and anatomist, born at Recalbuto, near Palermo, in 1510; died at Palermo in 1580. The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone are termed the processes of Ingrassias. He was called the Sicilian Hippocrates, and was the first physician who described scarlet fever. He was a professor at Naples, and the most accurate osteologist of his age, and one of the best myologists.

Jacob, Arthur.—An Irish physician and ophthalmic surgeon, born 1790; died 1874. The layer of rods and cones of the retina is termed Jacob's membrane.

Jacobson, Ludvig Levin.—A Danish anatomist, born 1783; died 1843. His name is associated with a number of anatomical structures, and is best preserved in Jacobson's nerve,—the tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

Kerckring, Theodorus.—A Dutch anatomist, born in Hamburg in 1640, where he died in 1693. The valvulæ conniventes are known as the valves of Kerckring.

Key, Ernst Axel Henrik.—A Swedish physician, born in 1832; died 1901. Two foramina at the extremities of the lateral recesses of fourth ventricle, behind the upper roots of the glossopharyngeal nerves, connect the cisterna magna with

the fourth ventricle. These are known as the foramina of Key and Retzius.

Kobelt, George L.—A German physician, born 1804; died 1857. Kobelt's tubes—the blind tubes of the parovarium,—are named for him.

Kolliker, Rudolf Albert von.—A Swiss anatomist, born in Zürich in 1817. Still living. The neuroglia immediately surrounding the epithelium of the central canal of the spinal cord is named after him,—central grey nucleus of Kolliker. He was professor of anatomy at Würzburg.

Koyter, Volcherus (also written **Coiter**).—A Dutch anatomist, born 1534; died 1600. He served a time as a military surgeon, and finally settled in Nuremberg. Baas says he was the first to describe two anterior and two posterior nerve-roots. The corrugator supercilii was first described by this anatomist, and has been named for him,—musculus Coiteri.

Krause, Wilhelm.—A German anatomist, born 1833. The spherical, or ovoid, corpuscles occurring at the ends of the nerve tubules that emerge from a nerve plexus are named Krause's corpuscles, after this anatomist.

Kühne, Willy.—A German physician, born 1837; died 1900. He was the first to describe accurately the motorial end-plates of nerves in muscle fibre. He was a professor at Heidelberg.

Lancisi, Giovanni Maria.—An Italian physician, born in Rome, 1654; died

John
Hunter

See page 32.

Reproduced from a work on Surgery, published in 1812.

ARCHIVE COPY

1720. The striae longitudinales of the brain are called the nerves of Lancisi.

Laumonier, Jean Baptiste.—A French anatomist and surgeon, born 1749; died 1818. The ganglion caroticum superioris is known as Laumonier's ganglion. In the year 1781, at Rouen, this surgeon accidentally performed an ovariotomy while performing another operation. It is interesting to know that the same "accident" had occurred to Robert Houston, in Glasgow, in 1701. Dr. McDowell, of Kentucky, first deliberately planned and executed the operation in 1809.

Lauth, Thomas.—A German anatomist, born at Strassburg in 1758; died in 1826. The transverse ligament of the atlas is named after him.

Leber, Theodore L.—A German anatomist and ophthalmologist, born 1840. His name is preserved in the plexus of Leber, a small venous plexus situated between the canal of Schlemm and the spaces of Fontana.

Leydig, Franz von.—A German anatomist, born at Rothenburg in 1821. He was a professor at Bonn. Leydig's duct, named for this anatomist, is the same as the Wolffian duct. (See **Wolff.**)

Lieberkühn, Johann Nathaniel.—A German physician and naturalist, born in Berlin, 1711; died 1756 (*Mayne*); 1765 (*Baas*). The simple follicles of the small intestines are named for him,—crypts of Lieberkühn. He distinguished himself as an artistic injector and microscopist, inventing the solar microscope in 1738.

Lieutaud, Joseph.—A French anatomist, born at Aix in 1703; died in Paris, 1780. He was professor at Aix until he became, in 1749, physician to the royal children, and, in 1774, ordinary physician to Louis XVI. He was an extensive author. His name has been preserved in the uvula of Lieutaud,—a longitudinal median ridge in the trigone of the bladder.

Littre, Alexis.—A French surgeon, born at Cordes in 1658; died at Paris in 1726 (*Mayne*); 1725 (*Baas*). The glands of Littre in the mucous membrane of the urethra are named for him. He devised in 1710 a method for establishing an artificial anus, which method has since borne his name.

Löwenberg, Benjamin Benno.—A German surgeon, born at Sonnenburg, 1836. He eventually became an aural surgeon in Paris. That portion of the cochlear canal situated above the membrane of Corti is termed the canal of Lowenberg.

Lower, Richard.—An English physician, born at Trenmore, in Cornwall, in 1631; died in London, 1691. His name is preserved in the tuberculum Loweri of the heart. Foster believes that Willis' fame in a large measure rested on Lower's careful, unacknowledged work. He was the instructor of Willis.

Ludwig, Daniel (*Latin*) **Ludovicus.**—A German physician, born at Weimar in 1625; died in 1680. He was ordinary physician to the duke of Gotha. He was styled "the immortal reformer of

the Materia Medica." The well-defined transverse ridge in the sternum, at the junction of the manubrium and gladiolus, termed the angle of Ludovici, is supposed to be named for this physician. This is sometimes styled Louis' angle.

Ludwig, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm.—A German physiologist, born at Witzenhausen in 1816; died 1895. He was professor of physiology successively at Marburg, Zürich, Vienna, and Leipsic. Ludwig's ganglion on the cardiac plexus is named for him.

Luschka, Hubert von.—A German anatomist, born in Constance, 1820; died at Tubingen, 1875. Luschka's cartilage in the vocal cord, also Luschka's gland, or the coccygeal gland, which he discovered, are named for him.

Luys, Jules Bernard.—A French anatomist and physician, born in 1828. The nucleus pedunculi cerebri is named after this physician,—Luys' body.

McBurney, Charles.—An American surgeon, born 1845. The name McBurney's point is for this surgeon, who described it as follows: A point on a line between the anterior superior iliac spine and the umbilicus, situated two-and-a-half inches from the former. This point is noted as marking the region of greatest tenderness in many cases of appendicitis.

Magendie, Francois.—A French surgeon and physiologist, born at Bordeaux in 1783; died in Paris, 1855. A small open-

ing in the roof, or posterior wall, of the fourth ventricle, just above the level of the point where the central canal of the cord opens out into the ventricle, is named foramen of Magendie for him. Sometimes it is spelled Majendie. He is better known by a solution of morphia—Magendie's solution,—16 grains of sulphate of morphia in an ounce of water.

Malacarne, Michelë Vincenzo Giacinto.—An Italian anatomist and physician, born in 1744; died at Padua, in 1816. He was professor at Pavia, Padua, and Turin. He wrote a systematic treatise upon the tissues of the body, and some chirurgico-anatomical works. The hinder end of the pyramid of the cerebellum is named for this anatomist,—Malacarne's pyramid.

Malpighi, Marcello.—An Italian anatomist and microscopist, born at Crevalcuore, near Bologna, 1628; died in Rome, 1694. Malpighi was the first to describe the minute structure of the kidney, and recorded the arrangement of the pyramids, bodies, capsules and tufts. He noticed that the pyramids were composed of minute tubes, but at a later date Bellini gave them the name of uriniferous tubes. In the spleen his name is associated with the bodies of that organ. He deserves all the credit of the discovery of the cutaneous membrane which bears his name—rete Malpighii,—as well as the further credit of detecting that the external color of the different races of men is not due to any difference of color in the blood

Henry Morris

See page 78.

Digitized by Google

circulating through them. Malpighi, in 1661, while examining the lungs and mesentery of frogs, discovered the capillary circulation. He also discovered the red corpuscles of the blood in 1665. He is, also, properly regarded as the founder of embryology.

Manz, Wilhelm.—A German physiologist, born in Freiburg in 1833. The flask-like depressions found in the neighborhood of the annulus conjunctiva of animals, and sometimes in man, are named Manz's glands. They are not true glands.

Marshall, John.—An English anatomist and surgeon, born 1818; died 1891. He was appointed professor of surgery at University College in 1866, and of anatomy at the Royal Academy in 1873. In 1883 he became president of the Royal College of Surgeons. Between the left pulmonary artery and subjacent pulmonary vein is a triangular fold of the serous pericardium; it is known as the vestigial fold of Marshall.

Mauchart, Burkhard David.—A German anatomist and surgeon, born at Marbach in 1696; died at Tübingen, 1751. He was professor of anatomy and surgery at Tübingen. He did away with the doctrine of the laceration of the peritoneum in the origin of hernia. The odontoid, or check ligaments (*alar ligaments*), are named for this anatomist.

Mauthner, Ludwig.—An Austrian ophthalmologist, born in Prague in 1840. The thin membrane which invests the axis

cylinder of a nerve, separating it fr
the white substance of Schwann,
named Mauthner's sheath.

Meckel, Johann Friedrich, Sr.—A Gern
anatomist, born at Wetzlar in 1714; d
in Berlin, 1774. The spheno-palat
ganglion—the largest of the cra
ganglia—is named for this anatom
Meckel's diverticulum is also nam
for him. In 1856, Dr. J. M. Carnoch
of New York, first removed Meck
ganglion and the second division
the fifth nerve for the relief
neuralgia.

Meckel, Johann Friedrich, Jr.—A Gern
anatomist, born at Halle in 1781; di
1833. Grandson of Johann Friedr
Meckel, Sr., mentioned in the prec
ing paragraph. Meckel's cartilage
the mandibular arch in the embryo
named for this anatomist.

Meibom, Heinrich.—A German physici
born at Lübeck in 1638; died at Hel
städt in 1700. The series of acin
sebaceous glands situated on the m
gin of each eyelid are named Meil
mian glands, after this physician.

Meissner, Georg.—A German physiolog
born in Hanover in 1829. His name
especially associated with Meissne
plexus of nerves in the sub-muc
layer of the small intestine. He w
professor of physiology at Göttingen

Merkel, Karl Ludwig.—A German an
omist, born in Leipzig in 1812; di
1876. The tactile corpuscles, the sm
sub-epidermic groups of ganglion ce

in connection with the nerves of the skin, are named for him,—Merkel's ganglia.

Mery, Jean.—A French surgeon, born at Vatan in 1645; died at Paris, 1722. Mery's glands are synonymous with Cowper's glands.

Meynert, Theodore.—An Austrian physician, born 1833. Several anatomical parts in the brain are named for this person,—as Meynert's ammon's-horn formation, the third layer of the cortex cerebri, etc.

Mohrenheim, Baron Joseph Jacob Freiherr von.—An Austrian gynecologist and surgeon, born — ; died 1799. Mohrenheim's fossa, or space, is named for him,—infraclavicular fossa. He practiced first in Vienna, and was subsequently professor of surgery at St. Petersburg, where he died. He was ordinary physician of Catherine II, and obstetrician to the Grand Duchess. He was also distinguished as an oculist.

Moll, Jacob Antonius.—A Dutch histologist, born — ; died —. The glands of Moll, found in the eyelids, are named for him.

Monro, Alexander.—A Scotch anatomist, born in London in 1697; died 1767. A communication between the lateral and third ventricles — foramen of Monro — is named for this anatomist. This foramen had been previously described by Vieussens. A slight depression on the wall of the third ventricle is named the sulcus of Monro. He was known as Monro primus; his son, Alexander Mon-

ro, as Monro secundus (1733–1817); his grandson, Alexander Monro, as Monro tertius (1773–1859). It will be seen that all lived to old age. All were professors in early life—at 23, 21, and 25, respectively. Father, son, and grandson held the anatomical chairs in Edinburg from 17[illegible]0 to 1846,—a period of 126 years.

Montgomery, William Fetherston.—An Irish physician, born 1797; died 1850. The sebaceous glands in the areola of the nipple which undergo hypertrophy in pregnancy are named for this physician,—Montgomery's glands.

Morand, Sauveur Francois.—A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1697; died 1773. The hippocampus minor is named Morand's spur.

Morgagni, Giovanni Battista.—An Italian physician and pathologist, born at Forli in 1682; died at Padua in 1771. The name of Morgagni is associated with numerous anatomical structures, as Morgagni's hydatid, sinus of Morgagni, etc. He was a pupil of Valsalva. He wrote extensively on pathology,—his greatest work on pathological anatomy was issued in his seventy-ninth year. He filled the chair of anatomy at Padua for fifty-nine years. For some years prior to his death he was blind, but he continued his work. The King of Sardinia, Emanuel III, was his friend, and four Popes,—Clements XI, XII, XIII, and Benedict XIV, all honored him. He was the father of fifteen children.

Mulder, Johannes.—A Dutch anatomist born in Franeker in 1769; died in

Groningen, 1810. He was professor of anatomy, surgery, obstetrics, and physiology at Groningen. The angle formed by the intersection of the facial line of Camper with a line drawn from the root of nose to the spheno-occipital suture is known as Mulder's angle.

Müller, Heinrich.—A German anatomist, born at Castell in 1820; died in Würzburg in 1864. His name is associated with the circular fibres of the ciliary muscle which lie near the iris; also a layer of unstriped muscle fibres bridging over the spheno-maxillary fissure. He was professor of anatomy at Würzburg.

Müller, Johannes.—A German physiologist, and comparative anatomist, born at Coblenz in 1801; died in Berlin in 1858. He was the first to describe minutely the Müllerian duct in the embryo.

Naboth, Martin.—A Saxon physician, born in 1675; died in 1721. His name is preserved in the dilated mucous follicles situated in the neck of the uterus, —glands of Naboth. He was a professor of chemistry in the University of Leipsic.

Nasmyth, Alexander.—A Scotch dental surgeon, born ——; died 1847. The cuticula dentis, or Nasmyth's membrane, is named for him. He practiced in London.

Nelaton, Auguste.—A French surgeon, born at Paris in 1807; died there in 1873. Nelaton's test line is named for this surgeon: A line drawn from the anterior superior spinous process of the

ilium over the outer side of the hi to the most prominent part of the tube osity of the ischium. In health the to of the great trochanter should ju touch this line in every stage of flexio and extension of the joint, provide there is neither abduction nor addu tion. It crosses the center of the ac tabulum.

Neubauer, Johann Ernst.—A German anatomist, born at Giessen in 1742; died at Jena, 1777. An occasional branch of the inferior thyroid artery is named for this anatomist,—Neubauer's artery.

Nuck, Anton.—A Dutch anatomist, born in 1669; died in 1742 (*Mayne*). (Born 1650; died 1692. *Baas*). His name is preserved in the canal of Nuck, a prolongation or diverticulum of the peritoneum, which in females extends for some distance down the inguinal canal. He distinguished himself as a dentist, oculist, and aurist; was first among the Moderns to perform paracentesis of the cornea, cauterization of the antitragus for toothache; also made artificial teeth from the teeth of the hippopotamus, and prohibited the extraction of teeth in pregnant women. He was professor of anatomy at Leyden.

Nuhn, Anton.—A German anatomist, born at Heidelberg in 1814; died ——. The glands of Nuhn,—same as glands of Blandin. He was professor of anatomy in the University of Heidelberg.

Oehl, Eusebio.—An Italian anatomist and physician, born at Lodi in 1877. Professor of physiology in the University

Andreas Vesalius

See page 66.

From a rare old etching.

ARCHIVE
http://Archivebeta.Sakhrit.com

of Pavia. The striatum lucidum, one of the epidermal layers, is known as Oehl's layer.

Oken, Lorenz.—A German physiologist and physician, born at Bohlsbach, in Baden, in 1779; died at Zurich, 1851. He was a professor in Zurich. The corpus Okense, the same as the Wolffian body (*q. v.*), is named for him.

Pacchioni, Antonio.—An Italian anatomist, born at Reggio in 1665; died in Rome in 1726. The Pacchionian glands are named for this anatomist.

Pacini, Filippo.—An Italian anatomist, born in Pistoja in 1812; died in Florence in 1883. He was the first to describe minutely the Pacinian corpuscles, or the end-bulbs of certain nerves. They are sometimes known as Vater's corpuscles. (See Vater).

Pansch, Adolf.—A German anatomist, born 1841; died 1887. A fissure between the parietal lobules of the cerebrum, beginning near the ventral end of the central fissure, and running to near the tip of the occipital lobe including the parietal and paroccipital fissure, is termed the fissure of Pansch. This is also sometimes known as fissure of Pansch and Dalton.

Pander, Heinrich Christian von.—A German anatomist, born at Riga in 1794; died at St. Petersburg, 1865. A brown-colored, lentil-shaped mass of gray nerve substance, lying between the nucleus tegumenti and the corresponding corpus albicans beneath the optic thalam-

us, is named Pander's nucleus pedunculi cerebri.

Pecquet, Jean.—A French anatomist and surgeon of Dieppe, born 1622; died 1674. He practiced first in Dieppe, and subsequently in Paris. In 1651, he made known the discovery of the receptacle of the chyle and its continuation as the thoracic duct, which he says he had come upon years before while studying at Montpellier. He elaborated the discoveries of Aselli. In 1652, Van Horn made known the same discovery independently of Pecquet.

Petit, Francois Pourfour du.—A French surgeon and anatomist, born 1718; died 1794. He first described what has been since called the canal of Petit,—a sacculated canal which encircles the crystalline lens.

Petit, Jean Louis.—A French surgeon, born 1674; died 1750. This is the surgeon for whom Petit's triangle is named. His name is associated with several operations, especially herniotomy without opening the sac. His fame was so great that he was called to Poland to treat Augustus the Strong, and also to Spain. Frederick the Great and other sovereigns sought his pupils for field surgeons.

Peyer, Johann Konrad.—A Swiss anatomist, born at Schaffhausen in 1653; died there in 1712. Peyer's patches, or glands, in the walls of the small intestines were first described by Peyer in 1677. Claimed that he discovered them in 1673.

Poupart, Francois.—A French surgeon and anatomist, born at Mans, 1661; died 1708 (*Mayne*), October 31, 1709 (*Century Dicty.*). The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis, is named Poupart's ligament after this surgeon.

Purkinje, Johannes Evangelista.—A Hungarian anatomist and physiologist, born 1787; died 1869. The central or axial part of a nerve tubule is named for Purkinje. His name is also associated with a number of other structures. He founded the first physiological institute in Breslau, over half a century ago.

Ranke, Hans Rudolph.—A Dutch anatomist and surgeon, born 1849; died 1887. In the short span of life allotted to this man he became a famous operator, and was recognized as a philanthropist. The nasal angle of Ranke is named for him: The angle included between the horizontal plane of the skull and a line passing through the mid-line of the alveolar border of the upper jaw beneath the nasal spine and the center of the fronto-nasal suture. (*Mayne*).

Ranvier, Louis.—A French histologist, born 1835. The nodes of Ranvier in certain nerve tissues are named for him.

Rathkë, Martin Heinrich.—A German anatomist, born 1793; died 1860. Rathkë's pouch in the embryo preserves his name.

Rau (Ravius) Johann J.—A Dutch anatomist, born at Baden in 1658; died 1719.

He rendered excellent service in increasing our knowledge of the malleus and the membranous labyrinth. The processus gracilis of the malleus is named for him,—processus Ravii. Emerging from the cottage of the poor, he became first a barber and in this capacity travelled about extensively. Finally he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in Leyden, where he improved the methods of instruction by the introduction of practical exercises in operating upon the cadaver. He was famous as a lithotomist.

Recklinghausen, Friedrich Daniel von.—A German physiologist and histologist, born 1833; died ——. The minute canals supposed by Recklinghausen to exist in all connective tissue, and to form the beginnings of the lymphatic vessels, are termed the canals of Recklinghausen.

Reil, Johann Christian.—A German physician, born at Rhaude, in East Friesland, in 1759; died 1813. He is best known in anatomical studies by the island of Reil, in the cerebrum, which was named for him. He was a professor at Halle.

Remak, Robert.—A German physician, born 1815; died 1867 (*Mayne*), 1865 (*Baas*). His name is associated with the gray, or gelatinous nerve-fibres, so abundant in the sympathetic system, and to a less extent in the cerebro-spinal system,—fibres of Remak. He was noted for his studies in electro-therapeutics.

Thomas Willis

See page 73.

A photographic reproduction of a fine line engraving from an original sculpture by G. Virtue, made in 1742.

DISCARDED

Ribes, Francois.—A French physician, born 1800; died 1864. The ganglion of Ribes,—the existence of which is denied—located in the sympathetic system, is named for this physician. He was a professor at Montpellier.

Riolan, Jean, Jr.—A French anatomist, born 1577; died 1657. He was a voluminous writer, his works being published in the Latin language. Riolan's bouquet is a term for the mass of muscles and ligaments attached to the styloid process. His name is preserved also in the arched transverse mesocolon, and Riolan's muscle,—that portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum which passes among the roots of the eyelashes.

Rivinus, August Quirin.—A German physician, born 1652, or 1676 (?); died 1723 (*Mayne*). (Bachmann is his German name). He is accredited as the discoverer of the duct of the sublingual gland,—ducts of Rivinus—there being eight to twenty in number. This discovery has also been claimed for Casper Bartholin, Jr. The name Rivinus is also associated with some other anatomical structures.

Robin, Charles Philippe.—A French histologist, born 1821; died 1885. The polar bodies of Robin in the ovum are named for him. He was the founder of histology in France, and one of the editors of Littre's famous medical encyclopaedia.

Rolando, Luigi.—An Italian anatomist, born in Piedmont in 1773; died in 1831. The name of Rolando is perpetuated in

the several anatomical names, fissure, tubercle, and funiculus of Rolando.

Rosenmüller, Johannes Christianus.—A German anatomist, born 1771; died 1820. His name is perpetuated in the palpebral portion of the lachrymal gland, the parovarium, and also the depression on the lateral wall of the naso-pharynx behind the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube. He was a professor at Leipsic.

Ruysch, Friedrich.—A Dutch anatomist, born 1638; died 1731. His name is preserved in the tunica Ruyschiana of the eye, as well as in other structures. He was a professor at Amsterdam. He was the inventor of minute injections, in which he became very skillful. He formed an anatomical collection which Peter the Great bought at an expense of $75,000, and transported to Russia. He was then 79 years old, but he went to work and created a second collection. His son, who was his assistant, died, and then his daughter, Rachel, who was a painter of flowers, took up the work and helped her father. His second museum sold for $50,000. He died at the age of 93 years.

Ryff, Walther Hermann.—A German surgeon of Strassburg, about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1541 he wrote the first work on anatomy in the German language. He also wrote on surgery in 1559, in which he mentions the ligation of arteries with a silk thread,—in the arm above, in the neck below, the wound.

Santorini, Giovanni Domenico.—A Venetian anatomist, born 1681; died 1737. He described the corpuscula Santorini of the larynx, and his name is associated with several other anatomical parts. The risorius is named the muscle of Santorini. He was a professor in Venice. A number of his anatomical plates were published a quarter of a century after his death.

Scarpa, Antonio.—An Italian anatomist and surgeon, born at Motta in 1747 (*Mayne*); died at Pavia in 1832. The year of his birth is given differently by nearly every biographer, some making it 1748, others 1750. Richardson, for good reasons, prefers 1746. Probably best known by the triangle named after him. He did a great work in dissection of the internal ear, and the endolymph is also named for him, as well as a number of other tissues. Up to his sixty-sixth year, Scarpa continued to hold the Chair of Anatomy at Pavia. In his last years, he who helped to restore so many to sight temporarily lost, himself became blind.

Schneider, Conrad Victor.—A Saxon anatomist, born 1610 (*Mayne*); 1614 (*Baas*); died 1680. The Schneiderian membrane is named for him. He demonstrated anatomically and clinically, that it was not the brain, but the mucous membrane which secreted the mucus discharged in disease,—an explanation which now seems so simple to us, and yet upset the whole doctrine of the Ancients, who believed the con-

trary. He was a professor in Wittenberg.

Schräger (or Schreger) Bernhard Gottlob.—A German surgeon and anatomist, born 1766; died 1825. Schräger's lines in the dentine of the teeth are named for him.

Schrön, Ottone.—A German anatomist, born 1837. A small, bright, apparently solid body described by Schrön as existing in the germinal spot is named the granule of Schrön, for this anatomist.

Schultze, Max J. S.—A German physiologist and histologist, born 1825; died 1874. Several tissues are named after him, especially the primitive fibrillae of Schultze.

Schwann, Thomas.—A German physiologist, born 1810; died 1882. The white substance of Schwann in nerve tissue is named for him. He was the discoverer of animal cells.

Sharpey, William.—An English anatomist and physiologist, born 1802; died 1880. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in University College, and was eminent as a teacher. Fibres that pass through and seem to rivet several concentric laminae of bones, and are attached to the periosteum, are named Sharpey's fibres.

Skene, Alexander Johnston Chalmers.—An American gynecologist, born at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, June 17, 1837; died at New York, 1900. One of the two mucous glands just within the

meatus urinarius of the female is named for him,—Skene's glands. Was an author of several gynecological works, and a professor in the Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn, New York.

Soemmering, Samuel Thomas von.—A German physician, born at Thorn, in 1755; died at Frankfort, in 1830. He is best known as the discoverer of the yellow spot, or macula lutea of Soemmering, on the retina.

Spiegel, Adrian van der.—A Belgian physician, born 1578; died 1625. Also written Spigelius, and Van Spieghel. The lobus Spigelii, of the liver, will always perpetuate his name.

Stensen, Nicolas; (*Latin*), Steno Nicolaus.—A Danish physician, born at Copenhagen, 1636 (*Mayne*); Jan. 10, 1638 (*Foster*); died 1686. His name is associated with the duct of the parotid gland,—Stensen's duct. One day, when he was engaged in dissecting the head of a sheep and examining the parotid gland, the style which he was using slipped easily down and struck with a sharp clink against the teeth; he recognized that he had discovered the duct of the gland. Awakened by religious thoughts, he abandoned medicine, and became a priest, and eventually a Catholic bishop.

Stilling, Benedict.—A German physician, born 1810; died 1879. His name is preserved in the canal of Stilling in the eye.

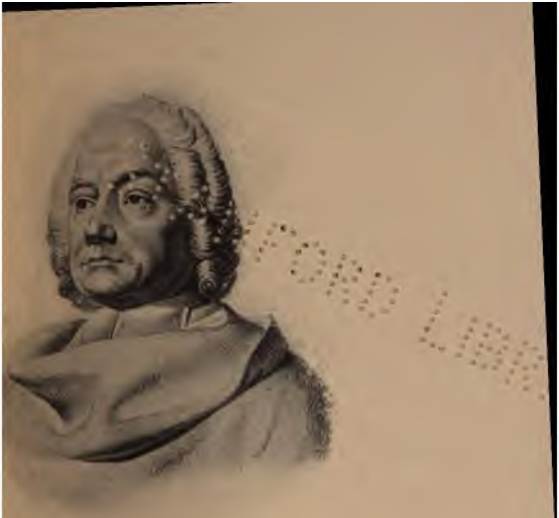
Sylvius, Franciscus (*Latin for* Francois) De le Boe (or Dubois).—A German

physician and physiologist, born at Hanover in 1614; died 1672. He was a celebrated teacher, and gave especial attention to the chemical problems presented by the human body. "We owe to him, it is true, and not to his older namesake, the aqueduct of Sylvius; but the new things which he made known were in the main chemical."

Sylvius, Jacobus (*Latin for* **Jacques**) **Du Bois.**—A French physician and anatomist, born at Amiens, in 1478; died in 1555. The fissure of Sylvius and other structures are named for him. In 1531 he began to teach anatomy at Paris, and in 1550 succeeded Vidius Vidus in the Chair of Medicine in the recently established College of France. He was Vesalius's master, as indeed the master of most anatomists of that age. He was noted for his oddity as well as for science. He was a miser—"avarice itself"—compelling his servants to live on dry bread. In cold weather he would run about with a log on his shoulder in order to keep warm and save the cost of fuel! He must not be confounded with Franciscus (Latin for Francois) Sylvius De la Boe (or Dubois).

Tarin, Pierre.—A French surgeon, born 1725; died 1761. The posterior perforated space, or poris Tarini—part of the floor of the third ventricle,—is named for him.

Tenon, J. René.—A French surgeon and oculist, born 1724; died 1816. Tenon's capsule of the eyeball is named after



Jacob Benignus Winslow

See page 73.

Portrait from the collection in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

STANFORD LAW

him. He wrote meritoriously on cataract and other diseases of the eye. (*Baas*).

Thebesius, Adam Christian.—A German physician, born 1686; died 1732. In 1708 he discovered the so-called foramina Thebesii on the inner surface of the right auricle of the heart.

Türck, Ludwig.—A German surgeon and specialist, born 1810; died 1868. The anterior or direct pyramidal tract is named for this surgeon,—column of Türck.

Tyson, Edward.—An English anatomist, born 1649; died 1708. The odoriferous glands on the corona glandis, and prepuce—Tyson's glands,—are named for him. He was a professor of anatomy in London.

Valentini, Michael Bernhard.—A German physician and anatomist, born 1657; died 1729. The ganglion of Valentin on the middle superior dental branch of the trifacial nerve is named for him. He was a professor at Giessen. He was a believer in witches. (*Baas*).

Valsalva, Antonio Maria.—An Italian anatomist, born at Imola, 1666; died 1723. Dilatations of the aorta and pulmonary arteries at the attachment of the aortic and pulmonary semilunar valves are named for him,—sinuses of Valsalva. He had the good fortune to be a pupil of the great Malpighi, and the teacher of the still greater Morgagni. He followed Malpighi in the professor's chair at Bologna, and rendered good service

to anatomy, particularly by a work upon the ear. Valsalva's method of inflating the middle ear is familiar to all.

Varolio, Costanzo.—An Italian physician, born 1543; died 1575. He was professor at Bologna, and ordinary physician of the Pope; also described the pons commissure, crus cerebri, and the nervous system in general.

Vater, Abraham.—The ampulla of entrance of the common bile-duct and pancreatic duct is named Vater's ampulla, for this anatomist. The Pacinian bodies are sometimes known as Vater's corpuscles. (See Pacini).

Verheyen, Philipp.—A Dutch anatomist, born 1648; died 1710. He was professor of anatomy at Louvain. The stellate network in the cortical renal veins is named for this anatomist,—stellula Verheynii.

* **Vesalius, Andreas.**—Was born the last day of the year 1514, in Brussels, and died in a shipwreck on the Island of Zante, October 15, 1564. While Vesalius was the "Father of Anatomy," his name is perpetuated in his favorite subject by an insignificant hole in the pterygoid bone,—the foramen of Vesalius. It is doubtful if any great and immediate advance in anatomy would have been made in the sixteenth century unless he had lived and labored. In his twenty-first year he was professor of anatomy in the renowned school of Padua, and in 1543, in his twenty-ninth year, and fourteen years before

the birth of Harvey, gave to the world his great work,—"*The Structure of the Human Body.*"

*Quite recently, Jackschath, an Austrian investigator, writes that Leonardo Da Vinci, and not Vesalius, was the father of scientific anatomy; and Vesalius is branded as one of the greatest of "plagiarists." Da Vinci was a genius in nearly all departments. He was too busy a man to have produced a profound work on anatomy. He was a painter, poet, sculptor, architect, musician, mathematician, hydraulic engineer, as well as an anatomist. His name will be longer remembered as the painter of *The Last Supper.*

Marc Antonio Della Torre (1473-1506), a professor at Padua and Pavia, was a distinguished anatomist, for whom Leonardo Da Vinci designed his anatomical plates. "So perfect were these, that it is difficult to determine whether the professor or the painter was the greater anatomist, especially as Da Vinci wrote on anatomy."—(*Baas*). Da Vinci dissected the horse and other inferior animals, as well as the human body. He made his celebrated sketch-book of drawings in red chalk, now in the Royal Library at Windsor. He wrote with the left hand, and, like the Hebrews, from behind forward, so that his works could only be deciphered with the assistance of a mirror. It has been conjectured from this peculiarity that his right hand was paralyzed.

Leonardo Da Vinci was born in 1452, and died May 2, 1519,—to be precise, four years, four months, and two days after Vesalius was born. Vesalius may have received considerable information, and possibly what is greater, an inspiration, from the work of Da Vinci, but it is not to be doubted that Vesalius was an original investigator in the field of anatomy, and his great work, *"The Structure of the Human Body,"* should not, on doubtful evidence, be labeled as the work of a "plagiarist."

Sir B. W. Richardson, who painted the drawings made from the dissections by Vesalius, after a great deal of study of the question, does not mention Leonardo Da Vinci, but says: "It seems to be generally accepted that the plates came from the studio of Titian."

Vicary, Thomas.—An English anatomist and surgeon, about the middle of the

sixteenth century. He was the first surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and wrote, in 1548, the first English work on anatomy. His book was entitled "*The Englishman's Treasure; or the True Anatomy of Man's Body.*"

Vicq d'Azyr, Felix.—A French anatomist and physiologist, born 1748; died 1794. A thick bundle of nerve-fibres arising from the more posterior of the two median nuclei of the corpus mammillare of the brain, and extending to the anterior tubercle of the thalamus, is named the bundle of Vicq d'Azyr. He was the ordinary physician of Marie Antoinette and others. He rendered valuable services in the study of the brain and nerves.

Vidius, Vidus; *Latinized name of* **Guido Guidi.**—An Italian physician and anat-

---

NOTE:—The anatomical drawing reproduced on the following page is from the "Anatomy" of Andreas Vesalius, printed at Basel in 1542. It shows his idea of the blood-vessels. The arteries and veins end abruptly. The period named was three-quarters of a century before Harvey demonstrated the circulation of the blood, and one hundred and nineteen years before Malpighi discovered the capillaries. It will be observed that the testicles are shown, while, stranger still, the heart is absent!

See opposite page.

PERSONAL COPY

omist, born — ; died 1569. The Vidian artery, canal, and nerve especially preserve his name in anatomy. He was a professor of medicine in the College of France, and was succeeded by Sylvius.

Vieussens, Reymond.—A French physician, born 1641; died 1716. The valve of Vieussens, loop of Vieussens, and several other anatomical names are given for him. He wrote on diseases of the heart, and made various researches in anatomy, also in chemical matters. Originally he was a theologian, then a physician, and as such a professor at Montpellier; next an army surgeon and travelling physician, one after the other, and finally physician-in-ordinary at Paris.

Virchow, Rudolph.—A German anatomist and pathologist, born in Pomerania in 1821; died in 1902. Virchow has been styled the father of modern pathology. His first edition of *"Cellular Pathology"* appeared in 1858, and his extensive work on *"Tumors"* in 1866. He was a famous author and teacher. The angle formed by the meeting of two lines, one passing through the most prominent part of the superior alveolar process and the naso-frontal suture, the other through the upper border of the external auditory meatus and the lower border of the orbit, is known as the Virchow-Holder's angle.

Wachendorf, Evardus Jacobus von.—A German anatomist of the eighteenth century. In 1737 he discovered the pupillary membrane.

Wagner, Johann W.—A German professor of physiology, born 1800; died 1834. The tactile corpuscles of Wagner, situated in the endings of sensory nerve fibres in the papillae of the skin, and considered by Wagner to be directly concerned in the sense of touch, are named for him. For some years Rokitansky was his assistant.

Waldeyer, Henry William Gottfried.—A German physician, born 1836. A few scattered rudimentary tubules, best seen in the child, are situated in the broad ligament between the parovarium and the uterus,—the paroöphoron of Waldeyer.

Weber, Ernst Heinrich.—A German anatomist and physiologist, born 1821; died 1878. Weber's corpuscle, or the sinus pocularis, is named for this anatomist.

Weitbrecht, Josias.—A Russian anatomist, born 1702; died 1747. Was a professor in St. Petersburg, and author of a famous treatise on syndesmology. The interarticular fibrocartilage of the acromio-clavicular articulation is named cartilage of Weitbrecht, for this anatomist. Also the orbicular ligament of the elbow-joint, as well as ligamentous structures in other parts.

Wharton, Thomas.—An English anatomist, born 1610; died 1673 (*Mayne*); born 1614 (*Foster*). He was among the earliest to devote attention to the general theory of the glands, and discovered the duct named after him,—Wharton's duct. He pursued his medical studies

in London, where he subsequently practiced as a physician. He was a friend and ally of Glisson.

Wilde, Sir William R. W.—An English surgeon and specialist, born 1815; died 1876. Cords of Wilde is a name for the transverse striae on the corpus callosum.

Wilder, Burt Green.—An American physiologist, born in Boston, August 11, 1841. A number of fissures of the cerebrum, described by this physiologist, are named for him,—fissure of Wilder. Professor of physiology at Cornell University.

Willis, Thomas.—An English physician and anatomist, born in Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, in 1621; died 1675. He was a man who rendered eminent service to anatomy, and especially the anatomy of the nervous system, and particularly of the brain. He greatly advanced our knowledge of the blood vessels of the brain, where the circle of Willis is named after him. Originally destined to theology, circumstances turned his attention to medicine, and, on the completion of his studies, he received the professorship of natural philosophy in the University of Oxford. He was a successful practitioner of medicine for many years in London. In 1674 he determined the sweetness of diabetic urine by the taste. He was extremely methodical.

Winslow, Jacob Benignus.—A Danish anatomist, born at Odensee, on the Is-

land of Fühnen, in 1679 (*Mayne*); 1669 (*Baas*); died 1760, in Paris. Is best known by the foramen of Winslow—the narrow opening of communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum,—named for this anatomist. He wrote a textbook on anatomy, which passed through several editions, and was translated into several languages. While of Danish birth, he became a professor in Paris, where he remained until his death. He was, probably, the ablest anatomist of the eighteenth century.

Wirsung, John George.—A Bavarian physiologist, born—; died 1643. His name is associated with the excretory duct of the pancreas,—canal of Wirsung. He was professor of anatomy at Padua. He claimed to have discovered the duct in 1642. His pupil, John Maurice Hoffman, claimed that he found the duct in the fowl in 1642, and pointed it out to Wirsung, who then described the duct in man as his own discovery; but there is no satisfactory evidence of this. Some years after this event, Wirsung was shot as he was entering his house at night. The legend states that a quarrel about the discovery of the duct was the cause of the murder, but it seems to have been the result of some private grudge.

Wolff, Casper Friedrich.—A Russian anatomist, born 1735 (*Mayne*); 1733 (*Park*); died 1794. The Wolffian bodies and ducts are named for him. They

were discovered in 1759. Wolff was the first meritorious investigator in Russia. He revived the ancient theory of epigenesis—i. e., that the process of generation was an actual new creation. (*Baas*).

Wormius, Olaus (or **Worm.**)—A Danish physician, born 1588; died 1654. The Wormian bones are named for this physician.

Wrisberg, Henricus Augustus.—A German anatomist, born 1737 (*Mayne*); 1739 (*Baas*); died 1808. The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm, and several other anatomical parts are named for him. He was a professor at Göttingen, and an excellent anatomist, and also a skillful obstetrician.

Zinn, John Godfrey.—A German physician, born 1727; died 1759. Was a professor in Göttingen, and one of Haller's favorite pupils. He published a work on the anatomy of the eye, adorned with very perfect plates. His name is preserved in the zonula of Zinn; also, the common tendon—the ligament, or aponeurosis of the inferior and internal recti muscles of the eye,—the ligament of Zinn. Was only thirty-two years old when he died.

Addenda

Rudbeck, Otof, Sr.—Swedish scientist and polyhistor. Born at Vesteras, Sweden, Sept. 30, 1630; died Dec. 12, 1702. He studied natural science at the University of Upsala, where he became a professor in the Faculty of Medicine. At the age of 22, Rudbeck discovered the general lymphatics. The results of his investigations which were laid down in his *"Nova exercitatio anatomica"* (1653), gained for him European renown. In addition to investigations in several branches of science, he devoted himself to the study of archæology and literature, both classical and Scandinavian, publishing several sagas and Swedish provincial laws (1679).

Retzius, Anders Adolf.—Born at Lund, Sweden, Oct. 13, 1796, where his father, Anders Jahan Retzius, was professor of botany; died in Stockholm, April 18, 1860. A Swedish anatomist. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Institute, Stockholm. For him are named ligamentum Retzii (the fundiform ligament), spatium Retzii (the preperitoneal space), and striæ parallelæ Retzii of the enamel of the teeth.

Retzius, Magnus Gustaf.—Son of Anders Adolf Retzius. Born in Stockholm, Oct. 27, 1842. A Swedish histologist.

For several years professor of histology in the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Institute. About fifteen years ago, he resigned his position, and since then he has devoted his time to scientific researches. In 1875-'76, he published, together with his colleague, Ernst Axel Henrik Key, a work in two folio volumes, entitled *"Studien in der Anatomie des Nervensystems und des Bindegewebes."* This work is said to have cost him 40,000 kronor (about $11,000). In 1881-'84, he wrote another large work in German, *"Das Gehörorgan der Wirbelthiere"* (2 folio volumes). He is also widely known and quoted as an authority in anthropology. Two foramina at the extremities of the lateral recesses of the fourth ventricle, behind the upper roots of the nervus glossopharyngeus, connect the cisterna magna with the fourth ventricle. These are known as the foramina of Key and Retzius.

Authors

THE following is a partial list of prominent authors, whose names do not appear in the preceding pages, who have contributed works on Human Anatomy:

Allen, Harrison.
American. Born 1841; died 1897.

Bock, Carl Ernst.
German. Born 1809; died 1874.

Deaver, John B.
American. Born 1845.

Gerrish, Frederick Henry.
American. Born 1845.

Gray, Henry.
English. Born 1825; died 1861.

Heath, Christopher.
English. Born 1835.

Holden, Luther.
English. *Date of birth not obtained to time of going to press.*

Hughes, Alfred Williams.
English. Born 1861; died 1900.

Hyrtl, Joseph.
German. Born 1810; died 1894.

Leidy, Joseph.
American. Born 1823; died 1891.

Morris, Henry.
English. Born 1844.

Quain, Jones.
English. Born 1796; died 1865.

Sappey, Marie Philbert Constant.
French. Born 1810.

Testut, Jean Léo.
French. Born 1849.

Wilson, (Sir William James) Erasmus.
English. Born 1809; died 1884.

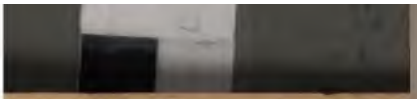
Wistar, Caspar.
American. Born 1761; died 1818.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
STANFORD AUXILIARY LIBRARY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004
(415) 723-9201
All books may be recalled after 7 days

DATE DUE

JUL 22 1998

FEB 19 1998



Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 020 052 119

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Stanford, California

PRINTED IN U.S.A.